DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs. DAILY EDITION, for 6 months TRI-WEEKLY; WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "

No subscriptions received on any other terms

tuan the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Northern News.

We clip the following from the Richmond Examiner of the 6th, which contains much Northern news, taken from late Yankee news-

THE ARRIVAL OF OUR COMMISSIONERS AT FOR-TRESS MONROE -SEWARD GOES DOWN TO MEET THEM-WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT OF

The Northern papers say that the so-called " peace commissioners," Stephens, Huntr and Campbell, were passed through Grant's line ou Tuesday, and reached Fortress Monroe on Weinesday. So ward went down immediately to Fortress Monroe to meet them. The New

Megsrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the Southern Confederacy, have reached Fortress Menroe, and Secretary Seward has gone down there to confer with them. These gentlemen, it is said, simply visit us to "talk matters over." They do not come in an official character. But it is well enough understood that the subject of conversation is to be peace. So far as this vaunted fact that our visitors are not official ones goes, there is but little in it .-The obvious fact is-credential or no credential-that the enemy have sent us persons in whom they repose the highest confidence, and whose action they would in all probability ratify. Our government has never yet recognised the Confederacy except as a gigantic riot, and could not recognise therefore, that any one within it could give credentials that should fix an official character as an ambassador upon any

Just as this delegation arrives the Congress of the United States has finally passed a measure for the abolition of slavery. Thus the inofficially put out of existence. Now, it was slavery that the rebellion was founded upon. It was built upon that institution as its "corentered into only to save it. Such considerarons as these have doubtless disposed the rebel leaders to endeavor to make peace; the more especially as they cannot hope any lenger to amake successful war. Hence they hope that the negotiations may succeed. - We lope, also, that the country will "keep its powder dry." We hope that no department and no person whose duty it is to hurry up the reinforcement and equipment of Grant's

General Grant most assuredly can. FROM THE LINES IN TENNESSEE. Despatches in the Northern papers say:

A reconnoissance from General Thomas army, at Eastport, Mississippi showed that the main portion of Hood's force was, on the 20th ultimo, at Tupelo, Mississippi. On the appearance of the Union troops before Corinth some four hundred rebels stationed there evacuated, after burning the railroad depot and Tishemingo House. Between thirty and forty of them were captured.

FROM SAVANNAH. The Yankee papers have the fellowing news

om Savannah: Two disastrous fires, supposed to be the work rebel incendiaries, occurred in Savannab o the 27th and 28th ultimes, destroying a arge number of buildings. It is said that by the second fire ten blocks were burned. One magazine was exploded, and the incendiaries had made preparations for blowing up the assenal, and with it probably the greater part of the city, as it centained thirty tons of powed, had been placed against the building, so that a single falling spark would have caused an awful explosion. Fortunately it was discovered in time. Only three lives were known to have been lost.

Additional troops from General Sherman's any had gone to Beaufort, South Carolina. FROM WILMINGTON.

The Yankee papers have nothing new from Wilmington By the blowing up of Fort Caswell the rebels completely destroyed the river face of that frong work. All the guns in it were spiked

and their carriages destroyed. At Smithville, a small place on the west side Cape Fear river, and ten miles below Fort Fisher, the Union forces, on occupying it, seared large supplies of commissary stores, coo and other valuable property. The Mbels had planted torpedoes in and around

Dearly all the forts. two reported in Havana that, now the leckade running trade has been nearly terinated by the capture of the Cape Fear river atts a number of the vessels lately engaged be business are to be converted into angloe privateers. Three of these-the Vulle, Lark and Wren-had arrived at Havana everal others were at Nassau and St. Thomas.

THE TROUBLES ABOUT THE DRAFT. The authorities at Washington were getag into trouble about the draft. A despatch !

The commission appointed by Governor on the War Department a decrease in the ola of this State under the last call for ops has, so far, met with little success. are to have another interview with the

ennsylvania, it is understood, is protesgorously, through a voluminous cordence on the part of Governor Currin, well as by a delegation in attendance here, or Curtin asserts is established by exlaws, that in every case the man should dunted without reference to his term of This is at variance with the assuren by the War Department last year, all find no favor unless clearly estaband a legal proposition. As most of the trious enlistments of that State have been ald reduce the quota of Pennsylvania from hve thousand, new allotted, to about

y-five thousand. nois, the State which claims both the dent and Provest Marshal General, has a quota assigned to her something over -five thousand.

a, which has continued the steady sysvolunteering between the drafts, es-

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. }

Our readers will perhaps be pleased to see the pertion of Mr. Monroe's message to Congress, delivered in 1823, from which the Monroe doctine took its origin and derived its

From President Monroe's Seventh Annual

Message, Dec. 2, 1823. "It was stated, at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been, so far, very different frem what was then anticipated, York Hera'd, in a long editorial about the Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it compart with our policy to do so. It is only when rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make. preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The politcal system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the de-fence of our own, which has been achieved by the less of so much blood and treasure, and stitution of slavery is legally, effectively and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, par stone," to use the words of this very Alex- and to the amicable relations existing between ander H. Stephens. It was for the protection | the United States and these powers, to declare. of that institution and to secure guarantees for that we should consider any attempt on their its existence and extension that the war was part to extend their system to any portion of begun. The South, therefore, might as well | this bemisphere as dangerous to our peace and religuish the fierce and bloody war that they safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, send the best delegation they are able to. We and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or centrolling in any other manner their destiny, by any Eutopean power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition grand army will be tempted into an hour's towards the United States. In the war beideness: for it no one cise can make peace tween those new governments and Spain, we declare our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change hall occur which, is the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their secu-

> The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on a principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle is a question to which all independent powers, whose government differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government, de facto, as the legitimate gov. eroment for u -: to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently conspicious and different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any pertion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; aor can any one believe, that our southren brethren, if left to themselves. would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should tehold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and these new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can hever subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

The Soldiers and the Submissionists.

That man is dead to all the nobler impulses of our nature who fails to admire and sustain the heroic endurance and constancy with which the seldiers of the Confederacy bear up under the dangers, hardships and privations of the war. Whether going into battle with the cheerful alacrity of men discharging nen, of New York, to endeavor to secure a glorious duty or falling back deteated after a long and arduous campaign, they maintain that magnificent courage and confidence-in ultimate success which have made the deeds of Confederate soldiers renowned wherever known. These men have cut loose from their homes, property and kindred, in many instances to know that desolation and insula and ruin would fellow them and theirs, and this, instead of dampering their arder, has the quota assigned to that State - only served to make them more devoted to claim is based upon the principle, which the cause upon which they so freely staked their lives and all they loved. On, with what. anger and mortification do these gallant and magnanimous spirits learn of the cowardly croakings and misgivings of those at home who encouraged them to enlist, and for whose lives, literty, property and honor they have been battling so long. Great Heavens, the thought of such things is enough to cause the martyred dead to rise from their graves and blast to eternity the degraded wretches who would whisper submission after all this costly

sacrifice ! Who has been whipped? No: the armies in the field, for they speak for themselves and tell you that although they have suffered severe reverses like all armies before them, they are unconquered, and unconquerable and never intend to give up the ship. How is it with you who have never been in the fight

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

nor suffered by the war perchance grown rich out of the sufferings of your country? Is it possible that you are so lost to shame as to admit yourselves whipped before you ever face the foe? It is even so in too many instances; fearing that by persisting in a course of manly resistance their precious bodies might get hurt or that they might lose some of the plunder they have made out of the country they have not the gratitude to defend. Compromise with the Yankees and save part, eh? Ah! worse foel than knave, do you suppose all those Yankees and Dutch and Irish who have been induced to wage this war with a promise of a division of these rich Southern estates are going to he'p pay that war debt and then divide your lands, slaves and stock with you? If you should give up to this delusion and succeed in entailing the ignominious fate which you deserve upon others less guilty, then the Southern people will be a race of beggars, outcasts and exiles all over the face of the earth. But the soldiers and the protectors of, their honor at home are not going to submit to the rule of creatures, who, rather than suffer any of the sacrifices of war, would turn all hands over to the mean and vindictive foe. Whenever the submissionists develop their latent treason into acts of hostility to the true people and the army, the ropes will be tightened upon them. Mark that !- Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACTENTITLED "AN ACT TO IN REASE THE EFFFI-CIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD OR-GANIZATION."

SEC. 1. Be it'enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor, wherever he deems it expedient, may reorganize the Guard for home defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company. Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, that each number as may be, shall be incororated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank at d file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other ion commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving, their commission shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. Be it further enaced. That the Governor may, in like manner, cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be comprised of not less than three companies, and taid regiments, when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; that the rank and file shall elect their own field offices, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they required to perform duty in the ranks as Lon-commissioned officers and

SEC. 3, Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the recond section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence ratified 7th July, 1853; there shall be exempt one commissiener to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;' the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Trustees, Comty Surveyors, Physicians of five years practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Con positors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and thati continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundrys, regular public Millers, and Black Smith's and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one everseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public Millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt; Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Milida who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act, shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in contact with this act, be and the same are hereby re-

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratifi-

Ral three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 7th day of February, A. D., 1865.

D. G. FOWLE. Speaker Pro Tem. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State. I. C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy. of the original act on file in this office Given under my haud, this the 7th de

February, A. D. 1865. C. R. THOMAS, Secretary of State.

S OMETHING NEW ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE ! I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them. GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.

M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D. B. Bell, Enfield, 4, feb 4-d4t*

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of BOOK AND

To be found in the CONFEDERACY.

SHORT NOTICE.

And in the very best STYLE of the Ait.

JOB WORK Sent us will be done neatly and with QUICK DISPATCH

ADAMS' POWER PRESS, And several

We have an

HAND PRESSES AND A GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,) And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with

OUARTERMASTERS

COMMISSARIES, POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

TEACHER WANTED I wish to employ a lady of experience, (well qualified to teach the English branches, and music on the Piano) to take charge of a school in

my family. References given and required. A' lady of piety prefered. H. B. WILLIAMS. Box 129, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE.

5 Barrels good Sugar, 300 Pounds Tallow, 30 Good beef Hides.

A splendia Black Hawk Horse, four years old, of superior style; and speed. Warrented to trot a mile in three minutes; well bay, good size. Price \$5000.

J. R. MOORE, Gaston, N. C. a mile in three minutes: well broke; color, dark

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY. COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865. DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate (\$135,) at the option of the Company. F. A. STAGG, jan 30-d6t Secretary & Anditor.

QELECT SCHOOL. At the residence of W. H. Finch by feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, RAILEIGH, N.C., Jan. 6th, 1865, N accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the

owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress: EMANUEL. Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown com

plexion, 5 feet, 41/2 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. --- Montgomery, of Blount By order of

of W-RIGHT HUSKE, Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp. C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz: lst. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits, 2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telejoint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December: 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, basiness or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioners, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrothers distillers browers hatels inno tayang and tioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnoro-kers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery-stable keepers, cattle bro-kers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully re-

quested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County:

Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

NUMBER 33.

FOR SALE

JAMES A. HENDERSON.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman. jan 30-d4t.

OST.

feb 7-d3t.

On the night of the 4th inst., my NOTE BOOK with several valuable papers, among which was some Surgeon Certificate's of my disability. The papers cannot be of any use to any one but myself.

I will pay a liberal reward to the finder for leaving them at the Confederate office or dropping them in the Post Office.

RENT OR

In Wake Forest, until the 20th October 16. nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R. Possession given immediately. Apply to GRAHAM DAVES,

feb 7 d2t* Raleigh, N. C.

MALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I

now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, forty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres remaining for the south of the south o maining for corn, partly broke.

The plantation contains a good two-story dwell.

ing with four gooms, with kitchen attached. Aiso two negro nouses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard, a two story barn, a saug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill-site near the residence. HENRY S. CLARK. the residence. Greensboro', N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address DR. R.-E. WILLIAMS,

Warrenton, N. C. Or, W. T. ALSTON, Yarboro' House, Kaleigh.

jan 21-d2w* FOR SALE OR RENT,

IN GREENSBORO', N. C. A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.
feb. 3 d5t

D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

TTREASURY DEPT., C. S.A., **Вісимомр.** Dec. 1. 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Asststant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries-as designated at foot-will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Re-gister of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM, . Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mo-Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Geor-

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas. dec 6 3taw?m

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Supember 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hards of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first ,1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

LARGE FARM TO LENT IN

Secretary of Trnasury.

de 13 taw2m

CASWELL COUNTY. On Monday 13th day of February next I will miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portion in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands. Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, .C. JOSEPH PINNIX.

jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this, notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts. We will sell at the Court House, in the town of

Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years. payment to be made in Confederate Money.

E. R. HARRIS, Executors.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate

Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THERE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exscuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly ascan be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A DOLPH.COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO. AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C. * * L beral advances made on consignmente.

REFERTO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Lrby,

RE.WARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Welmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will re-

ceive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,

Agent Southern Express Company.

ORINDSTONES! GRIND-STONES! We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRIND-STONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works.

CUPREME COURT LEPORTS. The R ports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C; June Term, 1864, No. 2. Volume I, Fourty Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, \$12.50; No. I, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will Temit payment to the subscriber. A. R. BAVEN, Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent

TIDES! HIDES!!

The understaned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore re-ceived at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all bides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have bides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,

Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

INIVE HUNDRED HANDS FIVE Hundred bands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Pail-road. The highest market price will be given

and bands well taken care of. ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS, Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted. KAMP PABATTLE, Pres't Releigh, N. C., J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C. or to

dec 6-dtf Conservative copy till forbid.

for the sale of SLAVES.

TEGRO AUCTION AND COM-MISSION HOUSE. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY Bext, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

We have provided SAFE and COMPORTABLE marters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit. With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter curselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public

W. F. ASKEW & CO. REWARD

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a bridy's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately raid, and no questions asked.

RON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plan-tation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour. and provisions-Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railrosds. Address the un-dersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS, Prest. L. M. & M. Co. dec. 28-d-tf.

R E N T O R A large and desirable residence within a mile

of the city of Baleigh, with 300 scres of land, attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER, Dr. JOYNER, Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. jan 31-dtf State Journal copy.

F. POWELL; AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, WARRENTON, N. C.

* Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

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Maily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, Editor.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 18C5.

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The office of the Confederate needs an asseciate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vavancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE

It required no gift of prophecy, whatever, to predict what the result of the interview between the " peace commissioners," and Lincoln and Seward would be.

This result is entirely consistent with the persistent assumptions of our enemies .-Lincoln has so often repeated the declaration that peace could only ensue on submission to his authority; and the acceptance of the laws of the United States-of which his proclomations were a part-that no one could for a moment pretend to be ignorant of his purposes. And Congress had conformed itself strictly to his doctrines; and never had there been one single authoritative announcement that there was any other offer to be made to us. Nevertheless, there were some among our people who pretended, and others who really thought, they saw chances of negotiations, on the basis of an honorable peace. The effort to open negotiations by our government-the honesty and sincerity of which no one can now question-places the matter now in such a light, that there is no longer any scope for fancy or

In emphatic language, the government of the United States refuses to enter upon negotiations with Confederate government, through its authorities; and declare that it will listen to no terms or proposals of any agreement. looking to an ultimate settlement, from the States seperately. Messers. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter convey this intelligence, over their own signatures, to the people; and thus a period as put, it once, and definitely, to ail possibility of separate State action, or joint action by States. We trust that the effect of this information will be, to lay this notion aside, as an obsolete idea. This will surely be the case with all men who have ever been sincere; and we have reason now to expect, that a unanimous sentiment for resistance will live in every heart, and breathe from every lip. Now is the time-perhaps the last men may have, who have been misled into positions of seeming hostily to the cause-to put themselves right. The war spirit is rousing again in the land. The fires of 1861 are beginning to be rekindled. They will soon blaze and flame, lighning up the whole land with a glorious enthusiasm.

As ever, the army is in the advance; and its noble and ardent resolution already commences to be emulated, Our dispatches, of yesterday, bring intelligence of an "immense war meeting in Richmond, with patrio'ic speeches from President Davis and Gov. Smith'-speeches which were cheered by an enthusiastic multitude. This will be followed by mass assemblies, throughout the war-worn Commonwealth of Virginia, whereat, her eloquent and gifted Orators will plead the cause of freedom, to be won by "strong arms and stout hearts." And North Carolina will respond to this appeal of her border sister. Her people will catch the enthusiasm; they, too will assemble, to listen, and resolve. We may expect, with confidence, that Graham, Gilmer, Smith, Turner, Dr. Leach, (for we have reason to believe that strong as have been his inclinations to peace negotiations, that he will spurn the degrading propositions of Lincoln) and the whole Congressional delegation, will come forward to address, to encourage and lead the people, in the new movement about to take place. And not only they; but, that all the intellect and beauty in the State, will now rally to an undivided support of the eause, until not a voice shall be heard, in all the State, but the voice of courageous purpose. If this shall be the case, we may then hope for quick and important changes in our condition. Victory will come again to our standard, and remain there. No more will the vigor of the arm be weakened by the timidity of the will. The war will be shortened by the devotion of the nation's power and resource, to the single object of carrying it on. Restored confidence will put an end to many evils, and much suffering engendered by its loss; and the country will revive under the inspiration of a brave and determined spirit.

It is perfectly true that we have the ene my now in a better position to give him a fatal blow, than we have ever had since the war began. There is Sherman, in the swamps of Eastern Carelina, where the roads are few, narrow, and flanked by impassable swamps. A comparatively small force-ought to lock him up, front and rear, and utterly destroy him. His overthrow would recoil at once upon Grant, whose position would be untenable, with Sherman destroyed. If, within a reasonable time after meeting, in November. Congress had adopted the necessary legisla. ton preperly to reinforce the armies, we would now have had a force in front o: Sherman, and another on Lis flank, capable of demolishing him. It is not yet too late. If even Charleston and Wilmington be lost, and our lines be withdrawn from the coast, if, then, the strength and courage of the nation be employed, our independence will be certain and speedy. Who will put the ball in motion, to re-establish the harmony of our people in North Cafolina?

The Crisis --- How met.

The Legislature, in its last moments, bethoughtit, that it might be of import in this impending crisis, to re-organize for the moment the military strength of the State ; and a bill was introduced to "Promote the efficiency of the Home Guard." We are not informed of the specific items of the bill: but the amendments introduced, soon disclosed the object really to be, to "promote the deficiency of the Home Guard."

One member proposed to exempt Wardens of the Poor. Another, to exempt all county officers. Another, to exempt overseers of roads and patrols. Another, the Mayor and Commissioners and police of Raleigh. Another, those of Salisbury, Wilmington, &c., &c., Where upon, Mr. Sam'l F. Phillips proposed to exempt all the mayors, commissioners and police of all incorporated cities. towns, villages, and cross-roads in the State. Upon being informed that there were no incorporated cross-roads, Mr. Phillips withdrew that part of his proposition. What became of the bill, amid the display of harlequinism which ensued, it was impossible for au intelligent observer to discern.

If a stranger had happened suddenly on this assembly; and had been told-"this State is at war; a large portion of it is occupied by an invading enemy; many, many of its people are destitute refugers, chile! from their homes, and the same enemy is threatening its vitals; and these are they who are legislating for its defence" -- this stranger would have at once said, "your people have sent idiots to take care of their safety."

We defy, from the productions of history, any scene bearing comparison with that of Monday, in the House of Commons.

When it was ascertained that Messrs. Stee phere, Campbell and Hunter had returned to Richmond, with the ultimatum of Lincoln, declaring that unconditional submission, with the abolition of slavery, were his only terms to be allowed to rebels, Judge Person, of New Han over, offered a preamble and resolutions in the House of Commons, reciting the facts as being authentic, and declaring the daty and purpose of our people to resist so degrading an alternative. It might have been supposed that so loyal, true and manly a sentiment, would have met unanimous sanction; but it was quite the contrary. Dr. Grissom moved to postpone till May. Mr. Smith, of Johnston, would have moved something worse still, but Mr. Samuel F. Phillips obtained the floor. And now hear words of wisdom. This centleman was not prepared to act with haste; he required time to decide whether he would say a word for his country -whether he would declare resistance in preference to submission. He wou'd wait for the Commissioners' report. In vain was he told, that the information was authenticapproved by the proper authority. Mr. Phillips succeeded in preventing the House of Commons from declaring that the offer of submission was imcompatible with the honor and safety of the people of North Carolina.

Does Orange county approve this conduct? Where is the spirit of the men of seventysix? Is there no rebuke in these days for a slow coach, that cannot be dragged over the road of patriotism?

A Wonderful Exploit.

The Legislature, in its last hours, consecrated Surgeon General Warren to have the rank and emolument of Brigadier General, for distinguished services.

Happening, in the moment when General Robert E. Lee is appointed to be General-in Chief of the armies of the Confederacy, this tribute to military worth in North Carelina is not without significance. The two events rup pari passu; and each will obtain a decicision from the public judgment.

Orders, announcing the transmission of boxes to our soldiers, once a month, will be now signed Brigadier General Warren, S. G We have no doubt that Walter Thompson and Mr. Utley will continue in the same business, notwithstanding that no promotion. has been extended to them.

Col. F. M. Parker, late of the 30th N. C. T., of Cox's (Ramseur's) Brigade, has been retired from active duty, on account of wounds received, and ordered to report to Gen. Holmes, who has given him general superintendence of Enrolling offices in the 1st and 2nd Dise tricts of this State. Col. P., is a brave and efficient efficer, and he will be greatly missed by his gallant regiment, who leved him with

We opine, he will stir up Enrolling officers generally, and smoke out many skulkers, who flattered themselves they were secure for the war. If all enrolling officers would do their whole duty, there would be no need of consolidation in North Carelina Regiments.

The communication signed "O.," on the subject of "the Poet Laureate," is respectfully declined, owing to its great length. It does not snit the co'umns of a political journal and its publication in the Confederate would exclude much other matter, which, as a daily news paper, we are compelled to publish .-The communication would appear much more appropriate in a literary journal, such as the Southern Field and Fireside, published in this city. The writer can obtain the MS., by apply at this office, or by sending for it.

Victory or Annihilation.

In view of cur present exigency, and after the ir solant and debasing terms offered our peace commissioners, by Lincoln, every patriot in the land will echo the sentiments contained in the following extract of a sermon, delivered by Dr. Elliott, of Georgia, some months since. Forward! with our shields locked and our trust in Good" is our only dependence; and if our people will only pull together-act unitedly-determinedly-the borrors of subjugation, so truthfully and graphically delineated by this able and patriotic divine, will surely be averted. But let dissension continue, and traitors and and demagogues be allowed to distract the people, and undermine the efforts of our authorities, and all is lost. He who now refuses to give his aid and efforts to the cause is either a traitor, or a coward, and deserves to live and die a slave:

"Forward, my hearers, with our shields locked and our trust in God, is our only movement now. It is too late to go backward .-We might have gone backward a year ago, when our armies were victoriously thundering at the gates of Washington, and were keeping at successful bay the Hessians of the West, had we bed content to bear humiliation for our ourselves and degradation for our children. But even that is no longer left us. It is now victory or unconditional submission; submission not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of infidel fanatics, with an army of needy and greedy soldiers at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour of victory? When that moment approaches, when the danger shall seem to be over and the spoils are ready to be divided, every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the hosts of Attila did upon the fertile fields of Italy. And shall you find in defeat that mercy which you did not find in victory? You may slumber now, but you will awake to a fearful reality. You may he upon your beds of ease, and dream that when it is all over you will be welcomed tack to all the privileges and immunities of easy citzens, but how terrible will be your disappointment! You will have an ignoble home, overrun by hordes of insolent slaves and rapatious soldiers. You will wear the badge of a conquered race. Pariahs among your fellow creatures, yourselves degraded; your delicate wives and gentle children thrust down to menial service, insulted, perhaps dishonored. Think you that these victorious hordes, made up in the large part of the sweepings of Europe, will leave you anything? As well might the lamb expect mercy from the wolf. Power which is checked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends whom you have known and loved at the North, who have sympathized with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked to for comfort and pretection, will have enough to do then to take care of thens lves. The surgrs. that sweep over us will carry them a way in its refluent fide. Oh! for the tongue of a prophet, to paint for you what is before you, unless you repent and turn to the Lord, and realize that "His hand is upon all them for good that seek Him." The language of Scripture is a one adequate to describe it: "The earth mourneth and languisheth: Letanon is ashamed and hewn down: Sharon is like a wilderness. They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets: they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills. They ravished the women of Zion and the maids in the cities of Judah. They took the young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood. The joy of our heart is ceased; our deace is turned into mourning. The crown has fallen from our head; wo ento us that have sinned."

Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes has been made a Major General, and assigned to Rodes' Division, of Early's (Ewell's) corps. The division consists of two North Carolina, one Georgia, and one Alabama Brigade. Gen. Grimes is an excellent officer, and will admirably fill the

place of the gallant and lamented Rodes. General Custis Lee has been made a Majer General, and assigned to the command of division on the north side of the James.

A soldier of Clingman's Brigade, in Hospital below Wilmington, writes us a letter of inquiry, and says-

"1 volunteered as a private in March, 1862, in the 51st Regiment N. C. T., for three years unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and I have been practicing medicine ever since July, 1863. I want to know if I can be compelled to serve a longer period, or will my profession clear me?

It is our impression that the authorities can still retain him in service, after his present term has expired, under the conscription act. The fact of his being detailed in the practice of medicine will not exempt him.

Maj. Gen. Pegram, killed in the battle at Hatcher's Run, near Petersburg, on the 6th inst., had been married only two weeks.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—It is rumored that the French Consul at Charleston has called officially on Mayor Macbeth, and shown him his Exequater signed by Prisident Davis. It true it is virtual recognition .- Chronicle and

Governer Clarke has issued a proclamation convening the Mississippi Legislature in extra session. It is to assemble in Macon on the 29th of February.

We regret to learn that the dwelling of David Barlow E-q., of this County, was consummed by fire on the night of the 3rd inst. We understand that Mr. Barlow saved very little of his furniture, losing nearly everything in the House with it.

Cause of the fire accidental .- Tar. Southern.

Go Among THEM .- " I suppose you have learned, gentlemen," said our great Military Chieftian, General Lee, to two clergymen who had called on him, and were conversing about the best means of premoting the spiritual interests of soldiers, "that the way to benefit soldiers and make them willing to receive regious instruction, is to go among them, and tay with them

DECLINED - We learn that the office of Commissary-General of the Confederate States was tendered to Col. Wm. Johnston of this place. Mr. Johnston declined the position.—

Mr. A. Dudley Mann, says the Montreal (Canada) correspondent of the New Nork Tribune, has written from Paris to Squaders, who is now in Cauada, that Napoleon has deter-mined to recognize the Confederacy soon after the inauguration of Lincoln on the 4th of March.

The war News.

FHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

We do not hear anything of the enemy laving reached Branchville, nor having struck the South Carolina Railroad at any point, and we do not believe that he has done so. We are also inclined to rely upon information going to show that he will not be permitted to pursue his march through South Carolina with the same case and impunity that he did through Georgia. We have heard of dispesitions and movements which it seems to us will result in bringing Sherman's movements to a halt. We need not specify what these movements are, but of course they comprise in their operations something more than militia. A report prevailed this forenoon that the enemy had struck the South Carolina railroad at Bamburg, the second station west of

Branchville. It may be so, but we have no confirmation of it.—Wil. Journal 6th. From WILMINGTON .- The Journal of the

6th inst., says: We learn that the firing vesterday forenoon was from the enemy's fleet outside sgainst our lines at Sugar Loaf. We have heard of

no casualties and trust there were none The firing, of which the reports have been heard to day, has been at our lines at Sugar Loaf, and from the enemy's fleet at sea. No demonstration made at Fort Anderson.

On yesterday afterneon, Mr. Young, of the Signal Corps, captured three Yankee soldiers at or within the Yankee lines near Smithville; they report negro troops landing at Fort

FIGHTING COMMENCED .- Gentlemen who arrived from below last evening state that heavy skirmishing was going on all day at McBride's Bridge, about seventeen miles from' Grah: a's Turn .Out.

Graham's Turn Out is seventeen miles this side of Branchville. Our informant did not learn the result of the

fight .- Aug. Chron. & Sentinel. An official dispatch from Gen. Harde, dated Midway, 4th, was received yesterday by the Governor. From it we learn that the enemy on Friday crossed the Salkehatchie, between Brexton and Rivers' Bridge, and also at a point above Rivers' Bridge, compelling Gen. McLaws to retire upon Branchville. The fighting at Rivers' Bridge was quite sharp and lasted several hours. Although Gen. Wheeler checked and damaged the enomy considerably, he is new with a portion of his force this side the Sakehatchie, no doubt threatening our communications by the Augusta Branch of the South Carolina Railread.

Rivers' Bridge is over the Big Salkehatchie in the Southeastern part of Barnwel District. Broxton's Bridge is a few miles lower down on the same stream, near the boundery line of Barnwell and Beaufort Districts. From Rivers' Bridge to Midway is about 21 miles, to Branchville about 30 miles. Midway is the first station next to and west of Branchville in the direction of Aiken .- Columbia Guardian.

We understand that a column of the enemy. some ten or fifteen thousand strong, had approached to within seventeen miles of Blackville on the Carolina Road. Preparations had been made to meet the hostile column .- Aug. Constitutional 4th.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE .- Major John S. Hope, of Lieut. Gen. Taylor's staff, reached the city last evening from the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, en route for Richmond. He represent the condition of that gallant body of veterans as most excellent in every respect. The appointment of Gen. Taylor to the command has happily hal an inspiriting effect upon the treops.

Major Hope is, himself, we are glad to see, enjoying the most robust health, and is quit:

as hopeful now of independence as when he first buckled on his sword in the old fighting Second Kentucky Regiment. - Augusta Con-

FROM THE SOUTHWEST .- It is stated on the authority of a despatch from Memphis, that Grierson's cavalry, about two thousand strong, had gone up the Mississippi river. It is also reported that Schofield's division had gone to reinforce Sherman.

A GENEREAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We learn from the Richmond Examiner, that when our Commissioners passed through the lines : front of Petersburg, Colonel Match, of the Exchange office, accompanied them to General Grant's beadquarters, and that the result of this vieit has been an arrangement, which is soon to be perfected, for a general exchange of prisoners. The matter of exchange has been put by the Yankee authorities entirely in the hands of General Grant, who says he is determined to carry out the provisions of the cartel with as little delay as possible. Genral Grant said to one of our Commissioners that he had nover been in favor of attaching any unusual or unnecessary penalties to the condition of prison-

ers of war. The flag of truce yesterday brought up about fifty prisoners, including some officers from Johnson's Island.

Take Care of your Confederate Money.

We think that the period of superbundance of Treasury notes is near its close. The amount in circulation is to be limited to one hundred and fifty millions, instead of five hundred millions, as it was not long ago; and that hundred and fifty millions is to serve not only the purposes of trade but the requirements of the people to pay the engrmous taxes which Congress is about to levy. It is said those taxes will hereafter amount to seven hundred millions of dollars a year -that is, the full amount annually required to support the government in the prosecution of the war, until the vankees shall be willing to make peace. It would be unwise, of course, and even unjust, to throw all the burden of this upon the Present, if any part of it could be postponed to the Future; but that cannot be, for the people do not buy the government bonds to any considerable extent, and it would not only be useless but absolutely injurious to is ue more Treasury notes The government has but three modes by which to provide means; the issue of Treasury notes, the sale of bonds, and the collection of taxes. The two first having been exhausted, the third only remains. The taxes will be high, very high. But, as heretofore, the people will pay them cheerfully. They are the price of Liberty; and it is better to pay that price than to allow the yankees to take all and to take our liberty along with that

What we desire particularly to impress upon our renders now, is the fact, that it will -tal ; the whole amount in circulation, four times each year, to pay geven hundred millions of dollars of taxes. Probably a large portion will be made payable in kind, and not in mo'ney ; but still there will be so much remainir to be paid in money as to create a use for all the Treasury notes that most people can command. What will be the consequences? An inevitable scarcity of currency, its certain appreciation, and an equally certain depreciation of the values of all other things. Those who have been scattering their treasury notes as if they were little better than so much waste paper, and thereby damaging the cause of their country, will have abundant opportunity and leisure to repent of their folly and w nt of patriotism .- Fayetteville Observer.

The Voice of the Army.

MEETING OF THE 43D N. C. TROOPS. At a meeting of Company "A" 43d Regi-

ment, held Feb. 1st, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

WHEREAS, It appears that a spirit of despondency, arising from a gleomy view of the disasters which have recently befallen our arms, and from a groundless distrust in the honesty, patriotism and administrative talents of our President, and the ability of our army to successfully cope with the enemy in the comir g campaign, is in insinuaring Itself inte the minds of the people; and causing them, unmindful alike of the rivers of blood which constitute a bour dary which no compromise can erase, and regardless of the sacrifices which have already been made, to desire peace upon the basis of a reconstruction of the old Union: And whereas, there exists in the Legisla ure of our State, as shown by some of their recent actions, a timidity alike unmamly and unwarranted by the present condition of our affairs; and believing that a free expression of the feelings and opinions entertained by those who have faced the enemy in many a hard fought battle, and who now constitute but a remnant of a once proud and chivalrons band, would have a tendency to elevate the tone of public sentiment, cheer the desponding, strengthen the wavering and silence croakers, we do therefore resolve.

1st. That we have unabated confidence in the fidelity, honesty, patriotism and ability of President Davis; that we believe that in all cases he bas been actuated by a spirit of devotion to the country, and a sincere and earnest desire for the promotion of the public. good; and we belive that the safety of the Republic, no less than his own merits, requires that the whole country should give him their generous and united support.

2d. That in the recent reverses to our arms, we see nothing to excite serious concern, as to the final issue of the struggle, for independence in which we are engaged, but rather an incentive to a grand effort, nobler sacrifices, and a

more unflinching determination. 3d. That to accept a peace, on any other condition sthan the recognition of our national independence, would be injustice to curselves, to the cause of Liberty, and insulting to the memory of our brave comrades who have so nolly sacrificed their lives on their country's

4th. That though not unmindful of our past toils and sacrifices, and while we would hail with delight the return of an honorable peace, yet having taken up arms in defence of our rights, we will never willingly lay them. down until the Confederacy is acknowledged as a free and independent power among the nations of the earth.

5th. That we beseech the Legislature of our State to allow their proceedings to be marked by no spirit of opposition to the Confederate Government, but rather a disposition to bring all available means to the support and advancement of the cause of Liberty.

6th. That relying upon the justice of our cause, making the best possible use of the means with which Previdence has provided us, and prayerfully leaving the result to the Ged of battles, are the only means by which we may expect either to merit or secure the peace and independence we so much desire.

7th. That we have no new pledge to make, but stand ready with our lives to redeem those already given.

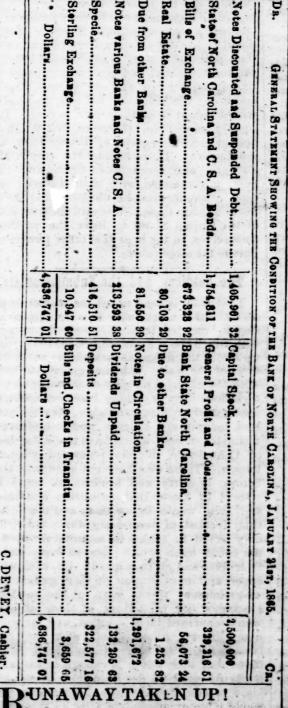
8th. That a copy of these proceedings be torwarded to Regimental and Brigade Head Quarters; al-o to the State Journal and Wilmington Journal and the Richmond Sentinel for publication.

S. D. FARRIOR, Pres't. B. F. HALL, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TORRENT.

Comfertable accommodations for asmall family, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet and pleasant part of the city.
Address Box 329, City P. O. feb 9-43t

O. S T . My Certificate of per diem, for the late session of the Legislature. The finder will please return . EUGENE GRISSOM. feb 9-dlt*



Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines

on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is back, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate State for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

F CHARLESTON, February 8. - A dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, dated Holmes' Bridge, February 7th, at 8 o'clock, says : My pickets, near Black. ville, this morning, were charged by three brie. ades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. Dibbrell's Tennessee brigade, being in the vicinity, met and charged the energy, driving

them back into the village. A dispatche from Branchville, this morning, says: The enemy have made their appearance along the South Carolina Railroad, beyond the Edisto. They burned a house within a mile and half of the railread bridge. About seven o'clock yesterday evening, our troops were withdrawn to this side of the railroad bridge, and the bridge was burned.

General Winder died suddenly on Monday eve. ning, of appoplexy.

What the Crisis Demands.

We den't know where the following article first appeared, but it is to go d to be Every citizen of the South, who believes that the great struggle in which we are en gaged is vital to us as a people—that liberty, honor and manhood are involved the issue-that if we succeed we shall great free, prosperous and heroic States, and it is fail we shall be despised, as unworthy of the boon we have sought, and shall be

branded and hunted as rebels and traitorsshould now arouse himself, gird on his armor bid his heart be firm and prepare himself do his full duty to his country. Despondency, despair, distrust, doubt, are words that should now find no place in our vecabulary. The time has now come wie

he who dallies is a dastard. He who doubts is damned." We should recall the beroic and inspiring words of Richelieu to his page, and let there be in the lexicon of our language, 'no such

word as tail." In this era of our history we should remen ber the incident in the life of Robert Bruce the Scottish Chief, who lying in a peasant cabin, hunted down by the English blodhounds, with disasters thick thronging around him, and the Hope, which the English poel tells us shall "light ber torch at Nature teneral pile," almost dying in his buson, sur dealy espied a spider hanging by an attenuated web from the roof, and attempting to reach a am, fell six times exhausted. tle insect, not desparing, continued its efforts, until, on the seventh trial, at gained its post and reached the coveted prize. Bruce was teanimated by this simple incident. He resolve to make another effort fer his country. was victorious at cannockbur, and the inde-

pendence of Scotland was achieved. We should fortify ourselves by the example of ancient and modern Greece, again and again contending successfully against Persian hosts, Mucedonian coberts and Turkish battalians with the courage of men resolved to be free to

We should remember the battle of Grochen within the view of the palaces and towers Warsaw, when the Poles, with forty-three thousand four hundred infastry and cavalry defeated one hundred and ninety-sixty the sand infantry and oavalry of their Russian enemy, under Marshal Diebitsch, the here Batkan, and utterly diegraced him after pitched battle which lasted all day and close with the utter route of the Russians.

A late writer (Colonel Frank Schaller, o Mississippi) after sketching this plorious les tle in a note to Marshal Marment's "Spirit Military Institutions," remarks: "The geru of liberty never dies; and if we, with advan-tages much greater than the Poles, conno schieve our independence, we de not deser to have it. But we will most assuredly schie it, if mindful of the great lesson which histo teaches, we can rise above the slimy level extention and the greed of gain, shake off t apathy which now disgraces these at hom and come back to the glorious days of 186 when all was fervor and patriotic devotion -If we do so, success is not doubtful for a mil ute; if not, what mortal man gan tell how lot our brave soldiers in the field will retain the spirit which has hitherto made them the bat rier between us and utter degradation ?"

These brave soldiers in the field have indet already exhibited the fortitude and heroism the best modes of patriots and heroes known the annals of history, in their indomitable herence to the fortunes of the country the discouragements which the apathy, in ference and " greed of gain " that many their countrymen have exhibit ed so persisten ly, in the face of the perils and sufferings whi surrond them.

But as a crowning encouragement to our ertions, let us remember the devotion of own Washington, in the war for the inder dence of the American colonies, whom, as Representative of his noble followers, he clared that before he would submit to Brit subjugation, be would retreat into the Allegh nies, then a wilderness, and from those ness delay and defeat the enemies of his coul try .- Morning Herald.

OBITUARY. Died, at Winchester, Va., of wounds received battle, Lieut. J. E. M. HOWARD, Adjutant

the 4th Reg't N. C. T., aged 22 years.
Since the battle of Winchester, in Septem last, when Lieut. Howard received the fweund, his friends at home have been bouyed the hope of his final recovery. But alas! the tidings come to us, that he breathed his last October.

Lieut. Howard was a native of the town Washington, N. C., and was among the first rally to the flag of his country. Entering tarmy as a private, he was an active participant many of the bloodiest battles of this sanguina war. Imbued with a patriotic devotion to cause, which so deeply enlisted the sympathic his beart, he was ever faithful in the dischart! his duties as a soldier. In the seven days he before Richmond, he was severely wounded. Barely recovering from the effects of his wound he hastened back to the army, and was proud to a Lieutenancy, in the 4th Reg't, N. C. T. A companying Gen. Early's command to the Yalle throughout that arduous campaign, he bere is self with the soldierly spirit characteristic of true gentleman and brave man. Affable in oposition, yet infexible in purpose, generous enthusiastic, he won without effort the respect admiration of all with the contract of the second and in the contract of the second areas of of the second a admiration of all with whom he was associated in his character, were beautifully blended to traits which command, and at the same time, Dauntless in courage, he was boundless in aftien. Modest and unassuming, he scrupulous regarded the rights of others, and was equarified in the maintenance of what was properhis own. His truthfulness was preverbial, and one, who had assurances of his friendship, cost ever doubt his sincerity.

The death of this gallant young man carries pangeof sorrow to many loving hearts. It is source of consolation to his weeping friends knew that he fell in a holy cause. That, though among strangers, the gentle hands of wome smoothed his dying pillow—that her soft tell whispered holy assurrances of peace to his partition, and that he professed a steadfast faith the mercies of the Blessed Redgemer.